NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

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We are under great obligations to the editor of the Northampton Courier for a corrected copy of the following able article, which we were ambitious of transferring to our columns.

Hon. S. LATHROP'S ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

HAMPSHIRE, HAMPDEN AND FRANKLIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No occasion could be presented, on which I should take greater pleasure in addressing any portion of my fellow citizens, than that which has now called us together, had my occupations, habits, and pursuits been such as to cultivate and mature the qualifications necessary to enable me to impart instruction or entertainment to my auditors.

The science of agriculture, taken in all its branches and departments, as usually practised in New England, is one of the most comprehensive and multifarious of all the departments of industry. Almost every farmer will find within the range of his superintendence, a great variety of soil, the wet and the dry, the cold and the warm, the fertile and the barren, the light and the heavy, the clayey and the sandy. Each of these varieties, in order to the developement of its latent energies at the least expense, with the least exhaustion, and the most for the benefit of the cultivator, requires a great diversity of management in its preparation, in its cultivation, in the kind of manure which may be applied with the greatest prospect of an adequate return, and in the nature of the crop best adapted to the soil.

We have also a great variety of crops to cultivate, different kinds of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Now all these require different kinds of management in order to their successful culture; and they are each of them, better adapted to some particular kind of soil, than to others. It is not every soil, with the most skilful culture, that will reward the labor of the husbandman with a good crop of wheat or of corn. Some soils will produce a liberal crop of grass, others will not; and among the cultivated grasses, some are peculiarly adapted to a particular kind of soil, where others will entirely fail.

The application of the various kinds of manure requires the exercise of a sound discretion, instructed by experience and observation. These various kinds are particularly adapted to their appropriate soils. While they will all produce a salutary and beneficial effect when properly applied, they will fail, or nearly so, when misapplied. Some kinds of manure will admit of a more general application than others, but none of them will admit of an indiscriminate application, but at the hazard of an almost total loss.

The rearing and the management of the different species of animals connected with our agricultural concerns, is another branch of industry, which requires, in order to its successful and economical pursuit, a variety of knowledge and skill, which can be learned only by a long course of observation and personal experience.

Besides, the business of the farmer does not, like that of the operatives in most of our mechanical and manufacturing establishments, admit of divisions and sub-divisions, so that one branch of business may be assigned to one set of hands, and another to others. But the various departments of calculation, direction and execution press on, in succession, with respect to the particular objects of the season, and every object, in its turn, claims the whole energies of the operatives. We cannot confine one set of hands to ploughing and sowing throughout the year, and another to reaping and gathering into our barns. Every branch of business has its appropriate season. It must *then* be done, or not at all. And much, very much of the pleasure and comfort, as well as the success attending the farmer's pursuits, depend on his being prepared to occupy each and every season of the year with its peculiarly appropriate business, upon his being ready, at all times, to drive his work, and not suffer his work to drive him. The man who suffers one department to fall behind its season, and thus to encroach upon another, is in danger of finding everything jostled out of place. He will be hurried and fretted in all his labors, and will inevitably meet with loss and disappointment.

Now all these multifarious operations, and many others which might be mentioned, can be learned and successfully performed, only by the application of intelligence, observation and experience. To instruct others in the art of husbandry, requires a fund of knowledge drawn from actual experience, by the application of strict attention to all the various operations connected with it, and to the minute details of season, weather, labor and other circumstances which have combined their influence to produce the result. In connexion with his own experience and observation, the farmer may derive salutary information from the experience of others. But there are so many causes which operate, either separately or combined, upon every agricultural experiment, and so many circumstances exerting an influence which may vary the result, that but little reliance can be placed upon the success or failure of any one experiment. In order to determine whether the experiment is adapted to our situation, we must know the particular kind of soil, its condition and crops, the preparation and previous cultivation. And this is not all. There is no class of men, who are more immediately dependent on the dispensations of Providence, and who are compelled, more emphatically, to see and to feel that dependence, in all their operations, than farmers. The reward of their labors depends on the season; and the state of the weather at particular seasons of the year, in regard to heat and cold, drought and moisture, often exerts a decisive and controlling effect upon the success of their efforts; so that the same course of cultivation upon the same or similar soils, will, in different years, produce different results. The success or failure often depends upon minute and apparently trivial circumstances, which are sometimes within the range of probable conjecture,, but frequently set at defiance all human calculations.

The circumstances which I have alluded, serve to show that the farmer's teacher, in his appropriate occupation, ought himself to be an observing and a practical man. You all know that my situation and engagements have been such, as to deprive me of the opportunity of acquiring that degree of knowledge in the various departments of agriculture, which would qualify me to impart instruction to those who have devoted their whole time and attention to a personal superintendence and direction of their agricultural interests. Although none of the varied occupations or pursuits to which I have been called, has afforded me more satisfaction and self-enjoyment than the care of my farm, yet my time and attention have been so much absorbed by other avocations and pursuits, as to forbid my attempting anything beyond a humble imitation of the best models placed before me among my fellow citizens, and in this imitation, I have lacked leisure or industry to note the course pursued and the consequent results, with such particularity, as to enable me to deduce conclusions worthy of much regard.

In the early part of my agricultural life, my attention was attracted to the culture of wheat, and a portion of my land has ever since been annually appropriated to this grain. I will therefore occupy your time for the brief space allotted to me, with a few observations on this subject.

This article constitutes no inconsiderable ingredient in the food of our population. Its consumption has greatly increased within a few years, and it will continue to increase with our numbers, but more especially with the extension of our manufacturing establishments. It must be sound policy for the farmers of New England, to produce, as far as is practicable, a supply of such articles, as enter into the consumption of our own inhabitants. We are not favored, like our brethren in the Southern States, with some great staples of production, which we can raise upon terms more favorable than other countries, and which we can export, in exchange for a supply of other necessaries. We raise but few products for a foreign market, and these, to a very limited extent. Our market is at home, and our productions must chiefly be consumed among ourselves. It is important for us to endeavor to monopolize this market, so far as we can, by our industry and skill, produce the articles which the taste and necessities of the inhabitants require.

The soil of New England is capable of sustaining a population vastly beyond that which is now settled on its territory. The State of Massachusetts contains a population more dense, than any other on the Union. If her soil were improved and cultivated to its utmost limits, the inhabitants now dwelling in it, would consume but a small part of its products. There is no necessity then, on account of the incapacity of the soil to produce a supply, that we should import any of the principal articles of food from other States. The

only question is whether we can raise, in sufficient quantities, the particular kinds, which the taste and wants of the people demand.

As my observations have chiefly been made along the valley of Connecticut river, so the remarks which I shall offer must be applied to the place where the observations were made. It must be left for others to decide, whether they can have any application to other places.

It has, until recently, been a very prevalent opinion among the farmers of this valley, as well as in other parts of the State, that wheat could not be successfully grown upon our old lands — upon those which have long been under cultivation—that a fair crop could be reasonably anticipated only upon new land, as a first crop after the clearings off the wood and timber. But this opinion has been forced to give way under a long course of successful experiment. The cultivation of wheat has much increased within a few years; but we have only begun to prove the capacity of our soil, in relation to this grain. Its culture may be increased to a very great extent. Almost every farmer has it in his power to raise it. Some part of almost every farm in this and the other towns lying between the hills, east and west of the river, and some parts also in the towns after you ascend the hills, will produce a good crop. All that is requisite is a proper preparation of the soil to receive the seed. This constitutes the principal difficulty in this branch of husbandry. In those parts of our country which are comparatively new — where the soil has recently been opened to cultivation, more abundant crops and with less labor, may generally be expected, than from lands which have been subjected to the plough.

I believe it may be laid down as an axiom of sufficient certainty for all practical purposes, that upon every soil, where this grain could be grown upon new land, it may, with an equal probability of success, be grown upon the old land. A considerable portion of our lands, which are of easy culture, and which, by nature, are well adapted to wheat, have been literally worn out by hard usage—have been exhausted by a long succession of scourging crops. A more rational and judicious course of husbandry is practised at the present day, and our worn out lands are recruiting. These in their present condition will not produce wheat. But may they not be restored to a proper state? And from the consideration of their condition when formerly producing wheat, have we not indications of what is required for their restoration? The ground was then filled with vegetable manure formed chiefly of the falling leaves of the forest. On these lands, wheat grows luxuriantly. Restore the exhausted lands, as nearly as may be, to the condition in which they were when the timber was removed, or to a condition approximating that state, and will not the land sustain the same products? If a soil, enriched by decayed vegetables, has once given proof of its adaptation to the growth of wheat, why will not the same soil, if again enriched and enlivened by similar substances, repeat the evidence of its adaptation to this grain? We have no reason for supposing that the leaves of the forest are more fertilizing and nutritious than other vegetables. Experience has shown that vegetable crops, of various kinds, are favorable to the production of wheat. If our exhausted lands should be enriched by the application of vegetable crops, and barn manure (for that is chiefly vegetable) then they would produce wheat as certainly, and as abundantly, as the first crop after clearing off the timber. Many of our fields are so far exhausted, that they cannot suddenly be recruited. It must be the work of time. But the farmer may adopt a rotation of crops and pursue a course of husbandry, by which it will eventually be accomplished. And by an annual concentration of his improvements to a small portion of his farm, he will be under no necessity of leaving it to another generation to test the capacity of his exhausted lands for the production of wheat.

A considerable portion of our farms is now in a state of cultivation full high enough for the profitable culture of this grain. The soil may be too rich — the growth may be too luxuriant. There must be sufficient nutriment in the soil to feed the stalk, and to fill out the grain; but a soil moderately rich, and thriving, improving lively and mellow will generally produce more grain, than one in a very high state of cultivation. This plant delights in fresh food, — upon that which is not so far decomposed as to have lost its activity, by lying too long in the soil. I have known an instance of a soil, by nature light and inclining to sand, highly enriched by the application of a large quantity of manure from the distillery, producing more than fifty bushels an acre. But this was in the summer of 1816, when the growth was retarded by the cold so as to permit the stalk to acquire strength and solidity sufficient to sustain its own weight, as it advanced towards maturity. With the heat of our ordinary summers, it would probably have grown so rapidly and so large, as to have fallen prostrate, and have perished under an excess of nourishment. Every farmer who has cultivated this grain, must himself have witnessed the fact, that where, by accident or other cause, an undue proportion of manure has fallen upon some part of his field, there will be an excessive growth of straw, but before harvest, it will have fallen to the ground and the grain will be blasted.

[To be continued.]

[For the New England Farmer.]

THRESHING MACHINE.

To Farmers, a labor-saving threshing machine, has long been considered a great desideratum. Threshing with the Flail is so laborious and expensive, that there is less inducement to grow large crops of grain.

It gives me much pleasure to announce, that Mr William Laighton, a very ingenious and skilful mechanic of this town, has recently invented a threshing machine, which, I have full confidence will effect the desired object. He assures me that it will thresh, if well tended, over a hundred bushels a day (and a much larger quantity, could it be constantly suppled, and the straw removed) leaving no grain in the ear or head, and doing very little injury to the straw. I have carefully examined the machine, seen it in operation, and entertain no doubt in respect to its great practical utility.

Under the belief that the merits of Mr Laighton's invention eclipse those of all prior inventions of the kind, I will attempt to give a brief description of his machine, with a view that the public, as well as a young man of genius may be benefitted. But my description must necessarily fall far short of an ocular view. The latter would, of itself, afford conviction, that it will answer the purpose, and its construction is very simple. The process of separating the grain from the ear or head, comes as near to perfection as is necessary.

The machine is made of very solid and durable materials; its length 5 feet 9 inches; width 3 feet; height 3½ feet; whole weight 650 pounds, —and price $65. Within the frame at one end near the top is fixed, horizontally, a conical cylinder 2 feet 7 inches long, one end of which is 20 inches, and the other 16 inches in diameter, made of hard wood, which has 12 ribs wrought upon its surface, lined on one side with iron, graduated to the size of the cylinder. The cylinder turns upon a steel axis passing through its centre, by which it is fixed in a case or cradle, the internal surface of which (a semi-circle) has ribs to correspond and come in action with those of the cylinder. By which action, the ears or heads of the grain are split, the grain falling through grates (set obliquely) towards the centre of the machine, and going out at one end; while the straw, falling also upon said grates, is thrown out at the opposite end by a set of winnowing fans, back of the cylinder.

The machine, put in operation by a horse, and tended by two persons, is capable of threshing grain of all kinds, reaped or mowed. It will thresh peas, beans, &c. Whether it will be useful for Indian corn, I have not formed a very decisive opinion; but the inventor says he has shelled with it a bushel of corn in 4 minutes although not designed for the latter purpose.

By turning screws, the ribs of the cylinder and its case may be brought nearly in contact, or separated; being regulated according to the size of the grain, &c. to be threshed.

The apparatus by which it is put in motion is a perpendicular shaft, fixed near the centre, from the top of which extends a small, short sweep, to which a horse is attached, as at a cider mill. Inside is a horizontal cast iron bevel wheel 30 inches in diameter (confined to said shaft) which turns a cast iron pinion or small cog wheel, and the latter propels a perpendicular cast iron cog wheel, 30 inches diameter, on the outside of the frame, and this turns a small cast iron cog wheel, the latter propelling a perpendicular wooden belt or band wheel 39 inches diameter, and the last, by means of a band running round it and also a pulley, turns the pulley connected with the conical cylinder.

The winnowing fans are turned round rapidly, being connected with the axis of the inner small cog wheel. By means of the multiplying wheels, the shaft is turned with great ease, and the cylinder with great velocity. So easy, that a man may supply the place of a horse for short periods of time.

The inventor says, that "its simplicity is such that it can be built, or repaired by most Farmers at small expense." It is not so liable to get out of repair, as those machines which have teeth, wires or springs. And it is so firm and compact that it may be easily moved from place to place.

In highly recommending this machine to Farmers, in the grain-growing sections of the country, I affirm only my own conviction of its great practical utility.

William Claggett.

Portsmouth, March 17, 1835.

INDIAN CORN.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR — Having been often requested both by scientific and practical farmers, to publish my method of growing Indian Corn, I take the liberty to offer to the public, through your useful Journal, the *New England Farmer*, a few practical hints to young corn-growers. The reader will readily perceive, that I am more used to handling the plough and hoe than the pen, consequently he will excuse me, if I should now and then make a *baulk* with the latter. In this, I shall give the result of my experience, in raising corn on green sward, so called.

I plough as late, or as near to planting in the spring as possible, so as to turn under as much growth of green grass, as I possibly can, which will immediately ferment, and help to decompose the old fog and sward, which makes the best of food for the latter growth of the corn. I usually plough one day, and plant the next, in the following manner; I commence on the further side or longest way of the field; after ploughing one day or so, I cart on to the furrows, and drop in heaps, at the rate of about twenty ox cart loads of good compost manure to the acre; thirtyfive bushels I call a load: dropped into six heaps the distance of the cart and oxen apart, each way, from centre to centre, will about do it. After dropping two rows of heaps, I spread the manure as even as possible, then harrow it over twice with a light harrow, then roll with a heavy roller, which I consider very important, as the harrow partially moves the manure with the soil, the roller levels the surface, and presses the manure into the soil, which prevents in a great measure its wasting, either by evaporation or the wind. I then furrow very shallow, calculating my rows three feet and a half from centre to centre; as sward land should always be worked lengthwise of the furrow, it is not necessary to furrow but one way, as all harrowing, ploughing, and hoeing the crop, should be done lengthwise, so as not to disturb the sod. If I have a plenty of manure, I then drop into the furrow in the hills, about eighteen inches apart, a small quantity of manure. In dropping the corn (a very nice operation) after leveling the manure with my foot, I strew from six to eight kernels lengthwise of the hill, in nearly a straight line, making the hill about ten inches long. The advantage of having the corn in a line is, you can pass with the plough or cultivator, (the latter I consider much the best) near the corn, without disturbing it, which I consider very important. At the first dressing, I pass twice in a row with the cultivator, taking care to shave close to the corn each time, then follow with the hoe, and chop around the corn, for the purpose of killing the weeds, and loosening the soil; taking care not to draw any earth up. At the second and third dressing, I pass with the cultivator or plough within about eight inches of the corn, and chop with the hoe as before, earthing up a very little, say about one inch each time; taking care to thin out the weakest plants, leaving from four to six in each hill. Immediately after the last dressing I sow about one pound of turnip seed to the acre. I will state some of the advantages of planting at the time of ploughing. You make clean work, (as the old saying is among farmers) by beginning on the further side of the field, all the carting of manure, and passing, will be on the grass, which is easier and better, than passing over ploughed land. Likewise at that season of the year, cattle are generally weaker than at any other time, therefore, ploughing, one day, and planting the next, relieves them very much. Also by planting immediately after ploughing, the corn will get the start of the weeds, particularly, if it has been soaked twentyfour hours in a weak solution of nitre, and then mixed with ashes, so as to separate freely before planting.

I plant the early twelve rowed kind, which I name the Phinney corn, having first obtained the seed from E. Phinney, Esq. a first rate farmer in the town of Lexington, which I consider the best I ever planted, although I presume I have planted twenty different kinds, that I have received from different parts of the country. The ears are long, the kernels well set, and the cob better filled out than any other kind I ever saw. Take two ears of equal lengths, one a twelve, the other eight rowed, the twelve rowed ear will contain nearly a third more shelled corn than the eight. The stalks are very small and short, particularly the tops; consequently the ground is not so much shaded, which is a great advantage to the turnip crop.

The practice of spreading the manure on the sod, before ploughing, I do not approve of. I give my reasons: in 1828 or 9, I planted a field of about four acres, in the way and manner I have described, except a strip or band about two rods wide through the middle of the field, on which I spread the same kind and quantity of manure before ploughing, that I did on the other; and the after management was the same as the rest of the field. You could see the difference in the corn, in every stage of its growth. Come to harvesting, the ears were not so large nor so well filled out. The next spring I sowed the field down to grass without disturbing the sod; the seed took well, and I had a fine crop for several years after. For two or three years after, the grass was smaller on the strip where the manure was ploughed in, after which you could not perceive much difference in the crop. The experiment led me to observe more particularly the difference between spreading manure on or near the surface, or burying it deep. I am aware that it is said by some, and some very good practical farmers, too, that you cannot bury animal manure; that the gases will always rise to the surface, which I will admit they do in some measure; but the juices, the most important part, which way do they go? up or down? I say down; and a good ways down, in some soils. For instance, where a large heap of manure lies over winter in the field, after moving the same in the spring, if you take it up, and then manage the spot the same as other parts of the field, without ploughing or putting on any manure, you will have a large crop. On the other hand, if you plough the spot deep, after moving the heap of manure, the crop will be small, comparatively speaking, unless you manure the same as you do other parts of the field.

Now, Mr Editor, if any of your subscribers will try my method of raising Indian corn, with a good kind of seed, on a tolerable good soil, and manage the whole process skilfully, in a good husbandlike manner, and the season should be as favorable as the last was, if he don't raise from 75 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre, and 200 bushels of turnips, besides pumpkins and beans if he plants them, I will tell him how to make compost and manage his field next season, so that he can cut his two tons of hay to the acre, for three or four years to come; which will more than pay him for the trouble of reading this and trying the experiment. DANIEL CHANDLER.

B——, March 16th, 1835.

N. B. If you plant fallow ground, either spread the manure on the furrows, or harrow it in, or put the corn under the dung. D. C.

TURKEY TRACKS.—A slab of red sandstone was pointed out to us the other day, which had impressed upon it to the depth of about half an inch, four indentations, bearing a precise resemblance to the tracks of a turkey. The corresponding upper slab was also shown us, which also bore four tracks standing out from the surface, and which evidently had fitted in to the indentations of its mate with the utmost accuracy. The fair inference was, that two antediluvian turkeys or other birds of similar structure, had raced over this stone at some period in one of the earliest of the long ages which were consumed in its deposition and consolidation; thus leaving a trace which remained uninjured while the whole earth's poles were unfixed, and continents were buried in the tide.

The slabs we have been describing were found at Montague, two or three miles this side of Sunderland, on the bank of Connecticut River, a hundred feet above the water.

Indications of the kind above mentioned are found quite often in the new red sandstone formations extending through that part of the valley of the Connecticut River which lies between New Haven and the north line of Massachusetts. Fossil plants have been found in it, according to Hitchcock, at Hadley, at Sunderland, at Hoyt's quarries in Deerfield, and a few rods south of the County jail in this town.

About thirteen years since, the bones of a vertebral animal, aboutfive feet long, were discovered imbedded in the thickness of eighteen feet of sandstone, at East Windsor, in Connecticut. The remains of fish have been discovered in the shale on the banks of the Connecticut at West Springfield, Deerfield and Sunderland. Sunderland is the only place where they can still be procured, and there are found in vast quantities. These fish are such as dwelt neither in lakes, rivers, nor fresh water; but such as are only found in tropical oceans.

The same remarkable fact holds true as to the vegetable fossil remains discovered at Westfield, &c. All go to prove, in the language of the distinguished author of the Massachusetts Geological Report, that "this delightful valley, which now forms so cheering a residence for man, once constituted, and for an immense period, the bottom of a tropical ocean, where gigantic Gorgoneæ, certainly ten, and perhaps twenty feet high, formed coral groves, and Fucoidæ more numerous, flourished."—*Franklin Mercury.*

MEDICAL PRIZE QUESTION. — The Medical Society of the state of New York at its recent meeting, adopted the following as its prize question, for the current year: — ***The influence of trades, professions, and occupations, in the United States, in the production of disease.*** **A premium of $50 is offered for the best Dissertation, to be sent in by the 1st December, 1835.**

THE DAIRY.

[From the New York Farmer.]

ON STOCK FOR THE DAIRY.

Live stock, including horses, neat cattle, sheep, and swine, is as important a subject as any to which the farmer's attention can be directed. That there are distinct breeds of various and peculiar properties, which render them adapted to the different purposes of labor and food; that all of them under proper management, are susceptible of improvement; that by judicious crossing, comparatively new breeds may be formed, certain desirable properties be extended, increased and propagated, and what we deem defects or faults, remedied or entirely abolished, are points so well established in respect to all the animal creation, so entirely confirmed by experiments within the knowledge of every man who has any pretensions to intelligence, that it would be idle to waste one word in attempting to establish them. That like tends to produce like, and that physical, intellectual, and moral qualities are transmitted from the sire to his offspring, are among those established laws of nature which common observation ascertained long before science attempted to explore, and teach their wide and universal operation; or experiment, with unhesitating confidence ventured practically to apply them.

The farmer who disdains or neglects these established truths, or who fails to act upon them, let the sphere of his operations be as humble as it may be, is blind to his true interest, and can lay no claims to his rank among the class of careful and intelligent husbandmen. The attempts and generous efforts, therefore, of those public spirited men who have sought to avail themselves of the long experience and extraordinary advances of older countries in the improvement of their domestic animals, and with the most praiseworthy liberality to spread these advantages among us, entitle them to high regard, and justly place them among the benefactors of the community.

It is with these views, with sentiments of gratitude and respect, that I have regarded the liberal, and in many cases the entirely disinterested exertions and expenditures of gentlemen in various parts of our country, to introduce the best breeds of neat cattle from abroad, and to extend their advantages as widely as possible; and it is with ineffable contempt and disdain that I hear the sneers which the malignant, narrow-minded, and ill-bred, cast upon such patriotic services, and to which I am sometimes impelled to listen. It cannot, however, be demanded, that we should hail every innovation as an improvement, or that we should admit without ample inquiry, and the severe test of actual experiment, and exact comparison, that the introduction of any foreign breed of animals, with a view to propagation must be an advantage. This is a question of fair discussion, and one which is to be settled, not by any imaginary or conjectural standard—not by theories, however plausible—not by mere guesses, or vague reports, unattested by competent authority; but by direct examination,—by simple, authenticated, and incontrovertible facts.

From the first time I ever saw one of the fine animals of the Improved Durham Short Horns, I have been an admirer of this beautiful race, not only for the symmetry of form which they present, but for the wonderful success which has followed the skill, perseverance, and enterprise of those breeders, who have boldly attempted to form and propagate a race of animals after their own *beau ideal* of excellence. It has been my good fortune to see many of the choicest specimens of this noble race which have been brought into the country, and of those which have been propagated from them since their arrival, at the cattle shows at Brighton, Worcester, and Albany; in the establishments of private individuals—at Salem, in the possession of E. H. Derby, Esq. to whose care were entrusted the magnificent animals, Admiral, and Flora, sent as a present to the country by Sir Isaac Coffin, whose munificence is above all praise; at Col. Jacques', in Charlestown, who had in his possession Cœlebs, and the matchless bull Bolivar; at the late Mr Williams', in Chelsea, who had a numerous herd of them; at Hon. John Welles', in Dorchester, who had a several valuable cows; at Gov. Lincoln's in Worcester, who was justly proud of Denton's progeny; at James D'Wolf's, Esq. in Bristol, whose cows with their deep udders were magnificent; at Henry Watson's, Esq., in Windsor, where I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated bull, Wye-Comet; at Charles H. Hall's, Esq. in Harlæm, whose Short Horns, and whose Devons, a present from the fine stock of Mr Coke, contended for the palm of excellence; at Powelton, at the establishment of the most liberal importer and most devoted advocate of this fine race, whose admirable animals were a perfect justification of the enthusiasm with which he regarded them; at Albany, where besides various fine specimens of the stock from different individuals, (whose names, as I saw their animals, but not their owners, only at a public show, I shall be pardoned for not remembering,) I had the gratification of seeing Mr Van Rensselaer's extraordinary bull of two years old, and Mr C. N. Bement's imported cow, whose superior in promise and general appearance I have never yet seen; at Messrs Percy's and Rogers', at Hoosic, N. Y. whose stock is admirable, and have been managed with great care; and at Hyde Park, at the noble establishment of Dr Hosack, where without question, judging from the actual inspection of their yield of milk, as well as their general appearance, I found the most numerous and finest family of Short Horn cows that I have seen, or which, indeed, I ever expect to see; and a bull whose splendid form gave him a just right to preside over such a seraglio.

Greatly, however, as these opportunities have contributed to my personal gratification, I shall not assume the character of a practised, or in any measure a competent judge. I hold myself as no other than a plain inquirer after truth; much as I have admired their appearance, and delighted as I have been with the encomiums which I have heard passed upon them, and not doubting in any case that great advantages are to result from their introduction into the country,—if no other, the great one of seeing what can be done in such cases by human skill and perseverance,—still I wait anxiously for more facts before I make up my judgment as to the extent of these advantages, and in what particular respects these advantages are to be found. I am aware that I am approaching an exciting subject; I recollect with sorrow the angry collision into which two highly respectable gentlemen were brought on this very matter, and the fear of kindling again in others these slumbering, may I not rather hope, these extinguished fires, has long deterred me from entering upon it. I shall not willingly, however, provoke hostility; I shall engage in no controversy. If there must be contention among the short horns and the long horns, let the cattle settle it among themselves. I go into the field unarmed, and as a non-combatant.

There are various points yet to be settled in respect to these cattle. Their early maturity, a most valuable property, seems to be determined. That they are great consumers is equally admitted. Their general tendency to keep themselves in high condition is not so well settled. In Brighton market they do not sell so well as our native stock, because, as it is believed there, (I have it from the highest authority,) they do not *prove* as well,—that is, do not have so much tallow. It is obvious they can have had but few samples for trial, and those not perhaps of the best kind; there must have been very few indeed if any, of the pure blood. But a matter which I deem of great importance, especially to the northern section of the country, is whether they are preferable to stock already to be found among us for dairy purposes. Here it is we want facts; exact, authentic, and well established statements of the quantity and quality of their milk; how much milk has been obtained from them; how many pounds; how many quarts; whether beer or wine measure; how much butter and how much cheese has been obtained from them in a given time; and how at such times they have been managed and fed: and as, in such a case as this, the public advantage ought to be our only object, and the truth must in the end be equally important to all, we respectfully ask gentlemen, who possess these fine animals, to make these experiments and examinations and fully report them; that if it should appear they are as valuable for dairy purposes as has been represented, the agricultural public may know what a blessing is within their reach; but if it should be found that they are not so productive as animals which have long been possessed among us, we may be induced to further, by more judicious selection, and more faithful and liberal keeping, the improvement of our own native stock.

The only decisive experiment, which has come within my knowledge, is that of a cow, called Belina, owned by John H. Powell, Esq., Philadelphia, from whose milk, in three days in May, 1827, eight pounds thirteen ounces of butter were obtained, which would be equal to twenty and one half pounds per week. This is an extraordinary yield, but it will be perceived that it was a very short trial, and that it was only an individual example. It were greatly to be wished that this public spirited gentleman had given the public further results of the same cow, and likewise the results of similar experiments with others of his noble animals. My own experience with this stock has been singularly unfortunate. I have had seven of them, some full blooded and others half blooded, from Cœlebs, Admiral, and Denton; and, for the quantity and quality of their milk, they have been very inferior, I had almost said worthless, even under every advantage of keeping and attention. I by no means, however, consider my own experience as conclusive; as I know some who have been more fortunate, and I am myself determined upon further trials.

In the absence of this desirable information respecting the produce of the improved Durham

short hours, I shall undertake to give some examples of the produce of our native stock, which are well vouched, and many of which have come under my own observation. They may serve at least as matter of entertainment, if not of useful instruction.

1. A cow owned by C. Oakes, Danvers, Mass., 1816.
   In 1813, made 180 lbs. butter.
   1814, " 300 " "
   1815, " over 400 " "
   1816, " 484¼ " "
   In one week this cow produced 19¼ lbs. butter, and averaged sixteen pounds per week for more than three months.
2. A cow owned by —— Nourse, Salem, Mass., 1824, and afterwards by Col. Pickering.
   This cow made upwards of twenty pounds one week, and averaged over fourteen pounds per week for four months.
3. Cow —— Wheeler, Framingham, Ms., 1821.
   Eleven pounds butter in one week. 13 beer quarts at one milking.
4. Cow—N. Sanderson, Waltham, Mass., 1828.
   Thirteen and one half pounds butter per week through the season, on an average.
5. Cow—John Barre, Salem, Mass., 1823.
   Average yield for two hundred and sixty eight days, 10¾ beer quarts per day.
6. Cow—John Stone, Marblehead, Mass., 1823.
   From June to October, averaged eleven pounds of butter per week.
7. Cow—Luke Fiske, Waltham, Mass., 1824.
   Made 12 pounds butter per week.
8. Cow—Geo. H. Hardy, Waltham, Mass., 1826.
   Average, for four months, eleven pounds and three quarters per week.
9. Cow—Rev. Jno. White, Dedham, Mass., 1826.
   Gave 12 pounds butter six weeks in succession—one week 12 lbs. 13 oz.—3 months averaged 10¼ lbs. per week—gave 18 qts. milk per day at times.
10. Cow—N. Pierce, Salem, Mass., 1826.
    3,528 qts. milk per year—nearly 10 qts. per day.
11. Cow—Jas. Robbins, Watertown, Mass., 1827.
    May and June, from 10 to 13 lbs. butter per week.
12. Cow—Ralph Haskins, Dorchester, Mass., 1827.
    18 qts. per day—average 14 to 15 qts. Before grass feed in April, the cream of two days made 2¾ lbs. butter, and was made from 2 1-16 qts. of cream. Two or three minutes in churning.
13. Two cows—Rev. John Phenix, Chicopee, Mass., 1828.
    For several weeks averaged 20 lbs. per week, besides what milk and cream were used in the family.
14. Cow—E. Harris, Moorestown, N. J., 1829.
    32 qts. per day—supposed wine qts.—feed, good pasturage.
15. Cow—Jeremiah Stickney, Rowley, Ms.. 1829.
    19 qts. daily—calf, at six weeks old, 196 lbs. gain 2 3-7 lbs. per day.
16. Cow—W. Chase, Somerset, R. I., 1831.
    Most of the season 20 qts. of milk daily—averaged nearly 14 lbs. of butter per week during the season—120 lbs. made in ten weeks.
17. Cow—Israel Graves, Northampton, Mass. 1830.
    Four years old—one week, 13 lbs. 9 oz. butter.
18. Cow—Isaac Osgood, Andover. Mass., 1831.
    17 quarts milk per day—50 lbs. butter in the month of June.
19. Cow—L. Hosmer, Bedford, Mass., 1830.
    14 lbs. of butter per week.
20. Heifer—2-3 years old—L. Hasseltine, Haverhill, Mass.
    14 lbs. of butter one week—18½ lbs. in 10½ days.
21. Cow—Saml. Noah, Danvers, Mass., 1831.
    In 148 days from 2d May, gave 587½ gallons milk—more than four gallons per day beer measure.
22. Cow—Timothy Flanders, Haverhill, Mass. 1832.
    From 20th April to 22d Sept., besides 46¾ gallons milk for family use, made 163 lbs. 4 oz. butter.
23. Four cows—Jesse Putnam, Danvers, Mass., 1830.
    Averaged more than 200 lbs. butter each in the season—highly fed.
24. Six cows—J. Curtis, Marblehead, Mass., 1830.
    Average over 181 lbs. butter each, without extra feed.
25. Cow—S. Sergeant, Stockbridge, Mass., 1831,
    From 8th April, 1828, 321 days, 381 lbs. 6 oz.
    16th " 1829, 284 " 298 lbs. 1 oz.
    5th " 1830, 306 " 318 lbs. 10 oz
    911 days, 943 lbs. 1 oz.
    The above is exclusive of 25 lbs. 9 oz. made while fattening 3 calves, and furnishing a family of four persons with milk and cream.
26. Cow—W. Dickinson, Deerfield, Mass., 1830.
    One week, 14 lbs.—first eight weeks after calf was taken away, made 96 lbs. Six quarts of milk made one pound of butter.
27. Cow—H. G. Newcomb, Greenfield, Mass., 1830.
    From March 27th to May 25th, made 100 pounds of butter, and reserved 160 qts. of milk.
    In 14 days, made 29 3-16 lbs. of butter.
28. Cow—D. Wait, Greenfield, Mass., 1830.
    In one fortnight made 25 lbs. of butter.
    In May, 1832, she produced in one week 15¾ lbs. of butter. Average daily weight of milk, 37 lbs. Measured one day 26 beer quarts.
29. Two Cows —— Hart. Shelburne, Mass, 1834.
    Besides milk and butter used for a family of 3 persons, they sold from these two cows last season upwards of 400 lbs. butter—feed, grass only. In June, she made in one week 23 lbs.—one week 25 lbs.—one week 28 lbs.
30. Cow— ——Barrett, Northampton, Mass., 1830.
    This cow milked, for one fortnight, every eight hours—at each milking has yielded a pailful holding ten quarts—the weight of the milk averaging daily 49½ lbs. Her milk has yielded daily 2 lbs. 5 oz. butter—making 32 lbs. 6 oz. in 14 days. From one milking alone 1 lb. 6 oz. were made, which will give 4 lbs. 2 oz. of butter in one day from one cow—the butter was of a superior quality, and brought a high price in this market.—*Northampton Courier, March*, 1833.
31. Cow owned in New-London, Conn., yielded 10 quarts milk per day for 14 successive months.

For the 30th example I have only the authority quoted, which I have no reason to doubt. Most of the others have been authenticated under oath; and most of the cows and owners I have seen.

I have already, Mr Editor, extended this communication to an inordinate length. I shall leave it for the present, without farther comment; and only add, in behalf of myself and the whole agricultural public, that the respected and liberal gentlemen, owners of the improved Durham stock will confer a great obligation, and add to their patriotic services, if they will favor the public with as exact and full statements, from their own actual experiments, of the dairy produce of their beautiful and valuable animals. H. C.

Meadowbanks, 8th Feb. 1835.

American Stone — a newly discovered Cement.—Longinus never made a truer remark than when he said a "democracy was the cradle of science." The unfettered mind, expanding to its utmost power of extension, under free laws and institutions, developes powers that lie dormant and repressed beneath the chains of a monarchy and despotism. Discoveries and inventions are created in the combinations of thought, which seem almost magical and supernatural compared with the results of intellectual operations in governments of force. Our own country has demonstrated the truth of these remarks in her Franklin, her Fulton, Whitney, and many others, and in the astonishing rapidity with which she has applied and improved upon almost every useful art.

We now come to record another remarkable invention, which has before been slightly alluded to, but of which we can now, from our own personal observation of the specimens, and from further information obtained from the inventor, speak in more positive terms. Mr Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years past a respectable resident in Onondaga county, in our state, and now in this city, has, after numerous experiments, discovered a composition stucco or cement — which from a state of liquid mortar, hardens in a few days — say eight or ten, into a solid substance or stone as impenetrable almost as granite, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. It is, apparently, chiefly of a calcareous nature, or like the hardest kind of marble. Any color may be given to it; and it not only defies, but actually acquires greater density and solidity, and less brittleness, under the changes of the atmosphere. He has obtained a series of patents—and at Catskill, recently built, as a specimen, the wall of a small edifice eight feet high, which in eight days — recalling to mind the fable of Medusa, was perfectly *petrified* with its doors, windows, &c., all of which is testified to by the owner to us personally, and by the certificates of the judges of the county and the principal citizens of the place. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such a discovery. It surpasses, without doubt, all other cements; and the material is so cheap, that entire houses, of any shape or dimensions, fortifications, canals, aqueducts, &c., may be thus built up in a few days, which would utterly supersede brick and stone, and effect a complete revolution in architecture. What will not art yet imitate and accomplish? — *N. Y. Star.*

One cubic foot of forged iron weighs 547 pounds; which is 6 pounds to 19 square inches—3 square inches weigh almost a pound.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1835.

"On Stock for the Dairy, by H. C.' —We have, in the present paper, re-published from the N. Y. Farmer an excellent article, headed as above. To this we invite the attention, not only of every one who is a farmer by vocation, but of every individual who considers himself as having a concern in the prosperity of his country, and the welfare of mankind; which are intimately connected with the advancement of that art, which furnishes the materials for all that stamps value on sublunary existence.

It is well for the interests of Agriculture, that the author of the article alluded to, is possessed of every requisite advantage for prosecuting his pursuits as a cultivator, and of benefitting mankind with clear and accurate statements of the results, not only of his inquiries, but also of his *experiments*. All the avenues of information are open to H. C. He is a *practical* as well as a scientific farmer, and his zeal for improvement in every branch of rural economy is as enlightened as it is ardent and unremitting. It is a happy circumstance that H. C. is not in the predicament of the unknown worthies, celebrated by the poet, who would have been eminent,

"But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill *Penury* repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul."

We learn that H. C. possesses a large agricultural library, a fine farm, and every other advantage for constituting as well a practical and experimental as a scientific cultivator. These, together with the ability and disposition to avail himself of such means, cannot fail to render him highly distinguished as an agriculturist, whose eminence has utility for its basis; the most desirable, if not the only foundation for distinction, which can be wished for by a real philanthropist. There are several other well written and useful articles in the last number of the N. Y. Farmer, from the same pen, which we shall from time to time lay before our readers.

Different sorts of Walnuts.—A correspondent, whom we are solicitous to oblige, wishes "to learn if there is any certain rule by which the true Shell Bark or Hickory nut tree, while young, can be distinguished from the Pig or Bitter Walnut tree. The occasion is, I have about fourteen acres of young growth of the walnut tree kind, and wish to transplant the Shell Bark kind for fruit, and do not know them apart in the grove." He wishes, therefore, for "the rule to distinguish the two kinds of trees, when young, if any rule exists."

Authors differ very widely in their descriptions of this genus of trees. Loudon, in his Encyclopedia of Gardening, treats of but one kind—the English Walnut, of which he mentions several varieties. The Farmers' Assistant asserts, that "there are but four species of this tree in this country, which are indigenous. The enumeration of these, by M. de Witt, which is believed to be the only correct one, is as follows: The black walnut *(Juglans nigra)*, the butternut *(Juglans cinerea)*, the Illinois nut *(Juglans olivæ formis)*, of each of which there are no varieties, and the hickory nut *(Juglans alba)*, of which there are several varieties, such as the shag bark, the smooth bark, &c. The nuts of the three first mentioned, and of the shag bark, are good; some of the varieties of the smooth bark are tolerable, and some are bitter."

Michaux's Treatise on the Forest Trees of North America enumerates many more varieties of the walnut, with descriptions too long for our insertion; and such, we apprehend, as would not enable our correspondent to distinguish the different varieties in young trees of that genus. Sweet's Hortus Brittanicus very much enlarges the list, and gives us five varieties of the walnut tree, and twelve varieties of the hickory nut. But his descriptions, we fear, would furnish our friend with but little information, which could enable him to select such young walnut trees as would prove most proper and profitable for transplanting. Still, we will quote his distinctive terms, as given in English, which will serve as a sample of the infinite diversity, as well as utility, of Nature's productions.

Under the head Walnut Tree, we have the common, double fruited, black, shell bark, cathartic [butternut], ash-leaved, and wing-fruited. Then under the head Hickory nut are given, Pecan nut, narrow leaved, shell bark, shag bark, mocker nut, large-fruited, pubescent, small-fruited, bitter nut, pig nut, smooth-leaved, water, and entire-leaved. Thus, instead of Mr de Witt's four species of the walnut, we have Mr Sweet's seventeen varieties of the Juglans or walnut genus. We have, however, never seen half as many varieties; but always have supposed that the fruit and timber of that which had a rough or shaggy bark was the most valuable for cultivation, and that the roughness of the bark presented a sufficient criterion for distinguishing between those sorts that are, and are not, to be recommended for cultivation.

On the Culture of Indian Corn.—Mr Chandler's article on this subject, given in this day's paper, is a valuable present to the agricultural community. His directions are founded on actual and often repeated experiments, and of course may be relied on; and should be rules of practice by every farmer who wishes to make the most of his land and his labor.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Mr Fessenden—If you think the following statement of facts will enrich your weekly paper, and place in every farmer's reach an additional luxury, I shall look for it in your next number.

In consequence of a suggestion dropped in my hearing by an elderly farmer's wife, I took a quantity of string beans from the poles, last summer, (the Agricultural,) prepared them entirely for the pot, spread them on a large table-leaf in the sun, and dried them precisely as apples are dried. When perfectly divested of moisture, they rattled like nut-shells, and excited no small degree of ridicule. I bore it quite philosophically, and laid the supposed treasure aside for winter. In February, I ordered a handful put into water at night, to be kept warm till the next day, dropping into them a little pearl ash. The next day I found them *green* and *swollen* almost to their size on the pole. They were boiled three hours, and tasted almost as if taken fresh from the garden. I had so pleasant a dish of them today, that I wished it possible for you, sir, to have shared the luxury with me.

Permit me to say, seamen would find them no less, and I believe more valuable, on long voyages, than dried apples, and the process of drying is the same.

Lancaster, March 12, 1835. Senex.

Shingle Machine.—Charles Stearns, Esq. of Springfield, Mass. has a shingle machine which, with one horse, will cut and shave *sixty in a minute*. Mr S. has obtained a patent right for making and vending the same.

Buckthorn Hedges.—In our advertising columns may be seen a notice that the plants of the Buckthorn, grown by E. H. Derby, Esq. may be had by application to the publisher of the New England Farmer. We are glad to perceive this, as it is well known that the Buckthorn is, in every particular, as a material for hedges, superior to any shrub or tree which has ever been used for this purpose.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, March 14.

Bouquet from Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard: Camellia myrtifolia, do. atrorubens, do. Midlemist's red, Illicium floridanum, Venello Tea Rose, Blush do. do. Undulate Rose, Sanguinea do. Azalea phœnicia, do. indica albo, do. do. purpurea, Iris sinensia, Cineraria elegans, Pelargonium Miss Maitland, do. graveolens, Correa alba, Polyanthus of sorts, Cyclemon persicum.

Bouquet, from Mr Sweetser, Cambridge Port: Phlomis fruticosa, Peonia moutan, Cyclamen persicum, Iris sinensis, Rubus rosafolius, Iberis purpurea, Eupatorium speciosum, Alonsii speciosa, Viburnum tinus, Cineraria elegans, Verbena aubletia, varieties of Palargoniums and Hyacinth.

From Eben. Putnam of Salem, a fine specimen of the new yellow Noisette Rose.

March 21.

From Messrs Winship, Lady Bank's white evergreen multiflora rose, new, superb, and thornless; a climber. Double Yellow Banksian, or yellow evergreen multiflora Rose, a climber; from a friend's conservatory.

By order of the Committee.

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

ITEMS.

Great Oxen.—Col. Timothy Cowles of Farmington, Ct. sold recently in New York, a yoke of oxen that weighed on the hoof 5490 pounds, at about $10 per cwt. —*Westfield Journal.*

Weather in Georgia.—The Southern Spy, a newspaper printed in Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, dated March 10th, observes that "The farmers of the country will be greatly retarded in their agricultural operations: it has heretofore been the custom to commence the planting of corn by this time of the year, but in all probability several days will yet elapse, ere the ground becomes in a condition to receive it. The crops of wheat and oats, &c. we think will be very short.

Geology.—A paragraph in the French journals, though not sufficiently explicit to admit of our full understanding of the case, appears to describe a matter of considerable geographical interest—namely, the discovery in a sand pit, near Chateaudun, of a petrifaction resembling the top of a palmtree, about 8½ feet in length, and 1½ in girth at the base, whence it gradually tapers to the other end—altogether resembling a club. The wood is almost as sonorous as bell-metal; and in the same pit are found petrified bones of animals, and shells, belonging, it is said, both to river and sea formations.

Walking upon Water.—"Le Voleur" quotes a paragraph from a German paper, which states that a Swedish fisherman has made several experiments with complete success, of walking upon the water, which he does with as much ease as upon land, by means of slight thin shoes. These shoes are made in the shape of a small canoe, and are attached together, so that they can only be separated so far as to ensure the power of walking with ease.

A Western Editor says of a contemporary, that he "drinks so much beer, that *he turns sour every time it thunders.*"

GRAPE VINES.

A few hundred prime Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, for sale by JONATHAN BOYCE, Market Street, Lynn.
march 25. 4t

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

WM. KENRICK, Newton, has just received a fine collection of Gooseberry bushes. Orders left with G. C. BARRETT will be attended to. march 25.

AGENCY IN CONCORD, N. H.

WILLIAM KENT has accepted the agency of the New England Seed Establishment, and has received a full assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS neatly papered up, with directions for cultivating, &c. on each paper. These Seeds are warranted, being raised in gardens connected with the above establishment.
Concord, N. H. March 24, 1835.

PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

N. B. In case the above place is not sold at private sale before the 10th of April, it will then be let for one year.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

On the above premises, on the 15th day of April, the Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, being nearly new and valuable to a person going into the country for the summer.
march 18.

IMPORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LONG Southgate Cucumber, Long Ridge do. Gherkin do. Superior Scarlet Radish, a small quantity new Giant Marrow Peas, Skillman's fine netted Melon, Yellow Liverpool Turnip, Purple Egg Plant, early and late Cauliflowers, early and large Cape Brocoli, etc. Just received by G. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store. march 18.

GRAPE VINES & PLUM TREES.

ISABELLA and Catawba of extra size and Red Chasselas and of the foreign varieties.

ALSO—Plum trees of vigorous growth and of the most approved kinds, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport
Orders may be left at the N. E. Farmer Office. march 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A valuable Farm situated in Medford, about five miles from this city, well calculated for a milk, vegetable and fruit farm, or would be let on shares, provided a temperate man should want the same.
For further particulars apply at this office. m 11.

GRIST MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A grist mill, with geering complete, built in the best manner, and has been running but a very short time—stones 5 feet 6 inches diameter—runner 19 inches thick—removed for the accommodation of other machinery.

One runner, 5 feet diameter, 17 inches thick.

Two driving wheels, partly worn, with pinions and spindles.

A pair of mill stones, superior grit, 4 feet 8 inches diameter, runner 18 inches thick, with the requisite iron work.

The above will be sold low, if immediate application is made at the counting room of the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.
March 11.

TO LET,

A valuable Farm, containing about three hundred acres of cultivated land, within three miles of Lowell, with between twenty and thirty cows and other cattle, and farming tools.

This farm has been used as a milk farm, and has supported forty head of cattle for many years, is well fenced and watered.

The proximity of this farm to Lowell, one of the best markets in this commonwealth, makes it a desirable one for a good farmer. Said farm will be let for a term of years, possession given the first of April next; good references will be required. Apply to the subscriber at Lowell, who will show the premises. Also, at this office. B. F. VARNUM.
march 4, 1835. 4t*

TO LET,

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden. For further particulars addre s (post paid) to No. 265, box, post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, in NEWTON, MASS. 5½ *miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and ½ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

The FRUIT TREES include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears,—also, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS, Strawberries, Figs, &c.—selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Address to WM. KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation to Boston gratis.

All orders left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at his Seed Store, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, who is Agent, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

10,000 *Peach Trees.*—Gentlemen who may be desirous of forming extensive orchards of the Peach tree in the vicinity of our rail roads, for the supply of the Boston market, are now offered a capital collection.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the estate of the late Ebenezer Bugbee, deceased, situated in Roxbury, on the upper road, leading to Dorchester, four miles from the city,—well known in former times, as the Bugbee Tavern.

Said estate contains about nine acres of valuable land, on which are a large number of choice Fruit Trees, with a dwelling house and out houses thereon, with an excellent well of water.

The situation is desirable to any one wishing to build, as there are many lots on the premises admirably calculated for cottage lots.

Said estate, if not disposed of on or before the 2d day of April next, will then be sold at public auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For further particulars inquire of AARON D. WILLIAMS, or JOSEPH BUGBEE, Roxbury. march 4.

TO LET,

A Farm of about 100 or more acres of Land, situated one mile from the city of New Haven—very desirable as a Dairy, a great part being pasture, and produces good hay. There is a cottage, and every requisite building, all newly erected, and may be had for such term of years as may be agreed upon, at a moderate rent. Address No. 265, Post Office, New Haven, (post paid.)

The stock of Cows, Team, and Implements of Agriculture, may be taken with the Fa m at a fair valuation. Feb. 25.

BUCKTHORNS.

FOR sale by GEO. C. BARRETT 20,000 Buckthorns for hedges, raised on the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. Orders supplied at short notice. march 18.

TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. march 4.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

At the *Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse*, connected with the New England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for this establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seed containing a good assortment for private gardens at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—twenty papers for $1,00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Wholesale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, *Grape Vines, Plants and Roots* supplied at one day's notice.

Just published, a Catalogue of 80 pages which will be sent *gratis* to customers. GEO. C. BARRETT.
Jan. 21.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS,

Of *superior thickness* with every quality of *Window Glass*, for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.
Jan. 23. 2mis.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, Baldwin,	barrel	3 00	3 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 00	8 75
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	20	22
BUTTER inspected, No. 1,	"	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	6
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	41
southern, geese,	"	30	35
FLAX, American,	"	10	11
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash	barrel	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 50	5 62
Alexandria,	"	5 37	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	70	72
southern yellow	"	65	68
white,	"	66	67
Rye, northern,	"	78	80
Barley,	"	63	65
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	43
HAY, best English,	ton	18 00	19 50
eastern screwed,	"	13 00	15 00
hard pressed,	"	13 50	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	11	12
2d quality	"		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	16	18
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	26	23
Baltimore, sole,	"	24	26
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 00	1 05
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	16 00	17 00
bone, middlings,	"	8	8 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (new)	bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top, northern,	"	88	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,	"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	50	58
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	38	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	32	36
Native washed	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,	"	40	45
Northern pulled. 2d do.	"	30	33
Northern pulled. 3d do,	"	23	25
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,	"	35	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	12
southern,	"	7½	8
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, (tub)	"	16	17
lump	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 465 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 185 Sheep, and 1200 Swine—about 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—No particular variation from last week—we quote the same, viz: two or three yoke very fine something over our highest quotations (say 12½ a 25c); prime at 33 and 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $18, 22, 24, 25, 27½ and $30.

Sheep—Those at market were mostly of an inferior quality—no prices made known.

Swine—Market brisk; lots not selected were taken at 5c for sows and 6 for barrows; one lot to close something less—at retail, 6 for sows, and 7 for barrows; lots large barrows selected at 5¾ a 6, sows 4¾.

XUM

MISCELLANY.

[From the American Magazine.]

THE POOR MAN.

What man is poor? Not he whose brow
Is bathed in Heaven's own light,
Whose knee to God alone must bow,
At morning and at night—
Whose arm is nerved by healthful toil,
Who sits beneath the tree,
Or treads upon the fruitful soil,
With spirit calm and free.

Go—let the proud his gems behold,
And view their sparkling ray;
No silver vase or yellow gold
Can banish care away.
He cannot know that thrilling dream,
Which smiles within the cot,
Where sunny looks and faces gleam,
To cheer the poor man's lot.

What man is poor? Not he whose brow
Is wet with Heaven's own dew,
Who breathes to God the heartfelt vow,
Whose pledge is deep and true.
The morning calls his active feet
To no enchanting dome,
But evening and the twilight sweet
Shall light his pathway home.

And there is music to his ear,
In the glad voice of his child,
His wife with hurried step draws near,—
And spirit undefiled—
Then turn not from the humble heart,
Nor scorn its humble tone,
For deeper feelings there may start,
Than the proud have ever known.

SCENE AT SEA.

We have had pretty good evidence of what causes the destruction of so many vessels, supposed to be lost by the violence of winds; and solid reason to value highly the great efforts of temperance societies among seamen.

Our captain shipped his men on condition that they should bring no liquor on board, and with the promise of a drink per day, if they should behave well. He especially charged the mates on the day of sailing, to search every man's chest, and take away what liquor they could find. We had not been long under way before it was evident that all were more or less stupified with drink. The man taking the soundings was too much "disguised" to be trusted. Another, and another, was put to the wheel to steer, and changed for another, because too much intoxicated. One man being ordered to let go a rope, went to unfasten the hoops of the spanker. Four times the captain ordered a rope to be let go, and no one seemed to have sense enough to obey. The first mate was so much under the influence of a drunken fit, just passed, as to be unfit for duty. In this state of things, the captain went himself, and searched the chests for liquor. Every man had brought it on board. Some jugs were already emptied, others were still well charged. One man had a keg of 12 gallons. The boatswain had his supply, and each mate had laid in a store of poison. Thus were we prepared, indeed, for storms and dangers. A gale of wind might have found us without enough sober men to work the ship. How entirely are we in the hands of the Lord! The captain of course, collected the precious stores; and now they make a goodly appearance, locked up in one of the state-rooms of the cabin. The men have been denied their promised drink, and all seemed to be sober and steady. But a melancholy event, which the captain ascribes to this liquor, has yet to be related.

I was sitting on Sunday morning in the round-house, too sick to move about, or to take interest in anything, the rain pouring upon deck, when I heard something fall, heavy and loud, as if some heavy timber from aloft had come down. Soon I heard the mate cry, "*call the captain.*" The steward was soon at the captain's state-room, with a fearful message, "Captain, one of the men has fallen from the yard." I was so sick that I could not venture to see the poor fellow — knowing I could do no good. He had fallen from the mizen top sail yard — about fortyfive feet, his head was foremost, and struck the deck with a deadly force. He was taken up senseless, and continued so till night, when his immortal spirit took its flight. What a sudden call upon a sinner to meet his God! The captain supposes he had not recovered enough from the effects of drink to know how to take care of himself when aloft. The next morning, at eight o'clock, I was requested to officiate at the burial. It was the first I had ever witnessed at sea. When I came on deck, the sailors and steerage passengers were all assembled at the side of the ship, near her middle. On a barrel which reached to the top of the bulwarks was a board laid, which extended over the sea; on the board lay the body, sewed up in canvas, and wrapped in the national flag, ready to plunge into its boundless grave. My audience was comprised of Catholics, Protestants, Irish, English, Welch, Dutch, French, Swedes and Americans. The deceased sailor was a Swede, a young man of respectable parents now living in Stockholm, from whom he had run away. After a short exhortation, feebly uttered, (for I was sick,) I began the burial service, which, however impressive on land, is deeply so in the solitude of the ocean, over so deep a sepulchre, amidst the roaring of the winds and the strife of bounding billows. At the words "*we commit the body to the deep,*" the two men standing by the corpse, raised one end of the board on which it lay, when it plunged into the foaming water which was swelling up the ship's side making a horrid splash, and striking all hearts with solemnity. The spectators, as if they had not expected it, rushed to the bulwarks to see it sinking into the fathomless abyss — the surge rolled its huge mass over the place where it fell, the rapid ship swept away from the lonely remains of one who so lately had been managing her wings, while I continued the service: *The earth and the sea shall give up their dead,* &c. Thus ended the short, simple, but most solemn funeral at sea, the last, I hope, to be witnessed by me.—*N. Y. Observer.*

WILLIAM SHERIDAN,

(Gardener to the late Gardiner Greene, Esq.) would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will commence jobbing in Gardens, by the day or by contract. W. S. will endeavor to give satisfaction to all those who may feel disposed to favor him with any thing in his line, to the extent of his power and ability.

N. B. All orders left at the store of Messrs Worcester & Peirce, corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. march 11.

SEEDS FOR 1835.

For sale at the seed store connected with the New England Farmer office;

100	Early White Dutch Turnip.
200	English do.
100	Ruta Baga do.
200	Mangel Wurtzel, *for cattle.*
25	Salsafy.
200 bushels	finest early Peas.
100	Large Marrowfat do.
50	Dwarf Blue Imperial do.
50	other varieties.
100	best Garden Beans.
500 lbs.	Long Blood Beet Seed.
200	Early Turnip do.
300	Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds.
100	Fine Long Orange Carrot.
50	Early Horn do.
200	Common Cucumber.
150	Long Green do.
100	Early and Head Lettuces.
50	Pure White Portugal Onion.
100	Silver Skin do.
200	Large Deep Red do.
150	Early Scarlet short top Radish.
50	Long Salmon do.
25	Turnip Radishes.
150	Early Scollop Squash.
50	Early Long do.

Also,—Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Celery, Cress, Egg Plants, Leek, Endive, Musk and Water Melons, Martynea, Pepper, Parsley and Tomato Seeds, by the lb. or oz. Herb Seeds of all kinds.

50,000 papers in 300 to 400 splendid kinds of Annual, Biennial and Perennial FLOWER SEEDS.

GRASS SEEDS, wholesale and retail.

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the es ablishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore.—Dealers and others will please file in their orders immediately, and they shall be faithfully executed for the spring.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from marked prices.

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. will be supplied, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Agricultural Warehouse,
march 11. Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELIAB STONE BREWER intending to make a new arrangement in his business will sell his stock of Silk Goods at very reduced prices, viz:

20 Pieces Blk. Gros de Naples (slightly spotted) at 25 cts. per yard—15 do. perfect, 2s. do. 25 do. Superior Satins Levantines, 3s6. do—10 do. do. 3s.—6 do. Rich Striped do. 3s. 9.—40 do. Rich and Superior Col'd Poult de Soies, 3s.—30 do. do. (spotted) 2s6.—25 do. Heavy Blk. Sinchaws from 2s.6 to 3s.6 25 do. do. Sarsnets, from 2s. to 2s. 6.—100 Dress Patterns Fig. Black Canton Crapes at 6s. per pattern—50 do. do. to match, 7s.6—50 do. do. Brown, 7s.6—50 pieces Black Canton Crapes at 1s. per yard—20 do. Heavy Blk Turk Satins (4-4 in width) 6s. 5 do. do. Italian Lustrings 5s.—10 do. common do. 4s.—10 do. Fig'd and Plaid Sarsnets, 2s.6—20 do. Grecian Shallys of superior fabric and figures 3s.9—a few pieces Foulards at 5s. Also, Blk. Brown, Green, Lt. Blue, Pink and yellow Satins. No. 414 Washington Street, Dec. 27th, 1834.

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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